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1912

Ninth Biennial Report

of the

Executive Board

of the

Montana State Reform School

Miles City, Montana

*for the period ending
November 30, 1912*



*To His Excellency
Edwin L. Norris
Governor of Montana*

Montana State Library



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Ninth Biennial Report

of the

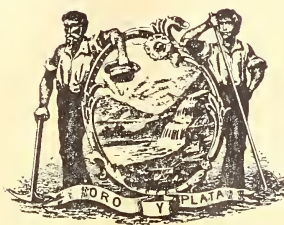
Executive Board

of the

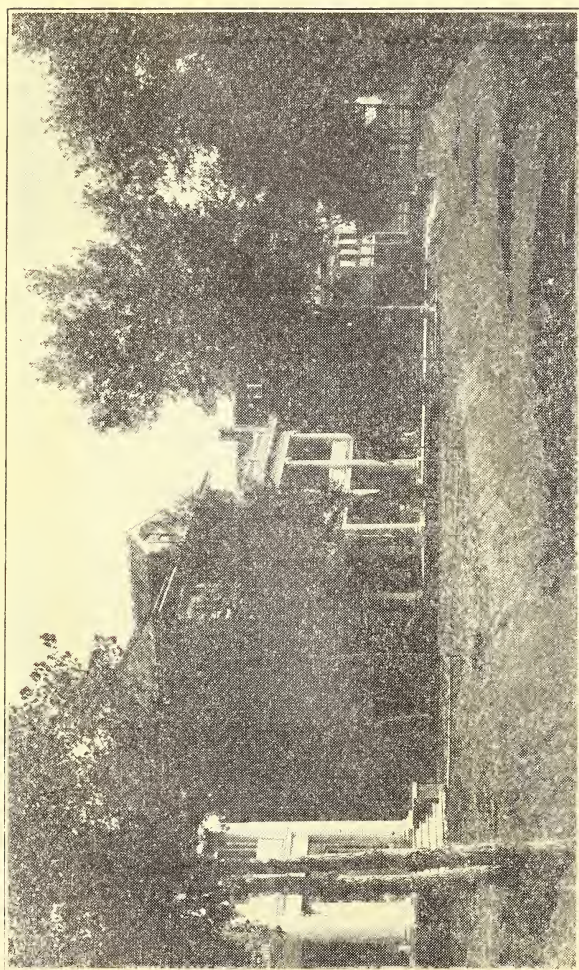
Montana State Reform School

Miles City, Montana

*for the period ending
November 30, 1912*



*To His Excellency
Edwin L. Norris
Governor of Montana*



MAIN BUILDING.

ERRATUM:

Due to an error in the numbering of the earlier biennial reports of this Institution our last biennial report was erroneously numbered. It should have been numbered Eighth Biennial Report instead of Ninth Biennial Report.

MONTANA STATE REFORM SCHOOL

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Edwin L. Norris, Chairman.....Governor
Albert J. Galen.....Attorney General
T. M. Swindlehurst, Secretary.....Secretary of State

—o—

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION Ex-Officio

Edwin L. Norris, President.....Governor
Albert J. Galen.....Attorney General
W. E. Harmon, Secretary.....Superintendent of Public Instruction

Appointed

Charles Hall.....Missoula
C. N. Leonard.....Butte
O. W. McConnell.....Helena
W. S. Hartman.....Bozeman
G. A. Ketcham, Clerk of the Board.....Helena
S. D. Largent.....Great Falls
H. G. Pickett.....Helena
G. T. Paul.....Dillon
W. H. Nye.....Billings

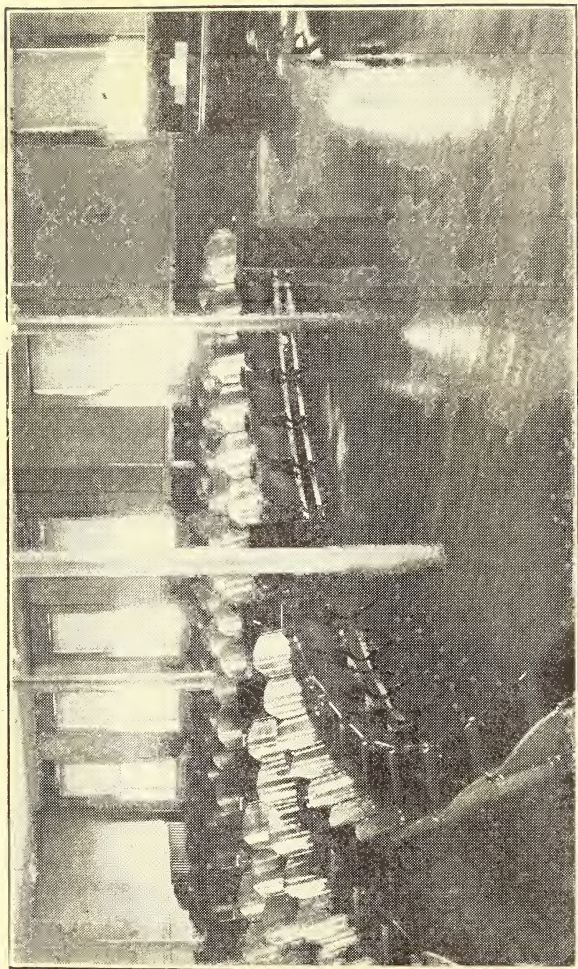
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EXECUTIVE BOARD

H. W. George, President.....Miles City
C. W. Butler.....Miles City
W. E. Holt.....Miles City

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL

H. W. George.....	President
Mrs. H. W. George.....	Matron
E. B. Winter.....	Secretary
F. L. Funkenbusch.....	School Teacher
E. M. Brady.....	School Teacher
C. C. Johnson.....	Bandmaster
Grace Walker.....	Boys' Kitchen Officer
F. A. Walker.....	Houseman
Jas. Elliot.....	Company "A" Officer
H. S. Cook.....	Company "B" Officer
R. F. Pickert.....	Farm Foreman
Wm. J. Miller.....	Engineer
Mrs. K. G. Burgel.....	Girls' Kitchen Officer
J. H. Russell.....	Nightwatchman
Jens Halvorsen.....	Instructor in Shoemaking
Sam J. Fryhling.....	Instructor in Tailoring
A. W. Barnard.....	Instructor in Manual Training



CHAPEL.

**NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
MONTANA STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FOR THE PERIOD
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.**

To His Excellency, Honorable Edwin L. Norcross, Governor.

In compliance with Section No. 3083 of the Penal Code of Montana, The Executive Board of the Montana State Reform School, herewith submit their biennial report for the period ending November 30, 1912. All of which time the School has been under the management of President H. W. George.

The School has been gradually progressing during this time. Departments are in good condition and are well kept up. Our view of an Institution is never to be quite satisfied with present conditions of all departments but as a break or weak place is rebuilt or strengthened we look for the next weakest condition and aim to continually bolster up and boost where it is most needed. Thereby gradually strengthening the whole fabric of the Institution. When once brought into a good condition, it will not remain so long, unless we strive everlastingly to maintain this standard.

There has been a steady growth in population, which during this time has amounted to forty per cent. This has, of course, materially reduced the per capita cost of the maintenance of the School.

This School was established by an Act of the Legislature in March 1893.

There have been received here at the School, since its opening six hundred and three children. During the past biennial period there were eighty-seven boys and three girls committed here; forty-six boys and two girls paroled; one boy escaped and not returned; two boys and one girl returned from parole; six boys and three girls discharged on age limit; two boys and a girl discharged on expiration of definite commitment; one boy and one girl pardoned; three boys remanded to Court; one alien boy deported; one U. S. Army deserter surrendered to the authorities at Fort Lincoln.

Children who are committed to this institution must be between the ages of eight and eighteen years old; must be charged with some crime or offense; taken into Court and sent here by the Judge.

We are required by law to keep them here, at least, one year. The merit system is used, whereby they may become eligible for parole at the end of one year, providing they lose no marks. It may take them much longer, if they do not behave themselves and get a good standing.

The largest number of children are here because of home and surrounding environments. Some are here because of disinterested parents who criminally neglect the sacred parental duties of properly looking after their welfare. A few of their parents are afflicted with different forms of intemperance and are among the lowest types of humanity. When such people bring children into the world and the parentage or guardianship is repeatedly transferred to the State, then we believe that it is not only the privilege but the duty of the State to say that such unsound and irresponsible people shall be

subjugated to stringent eugenic regulations. This has been discussed and advocated for years and it is only a question of time when this will be accomplished, and the sooner the better for posterity.

Children attend school half of each day and work the other half. We have a tailor shop and a shoe shop where they make the shoes and all of the clothing; a cabinet making shop where considerable furniture is made. We also have blacksmithing, laundrying, baking, cooking, housework, farming, gardening, and dairying.

For recreations we have a band of twenty-five pieces, football, baseball, quoits, croquet, swimming, and other athletic games during the summer months, while in the winter calisthenics and gymnasium work are carried on to some extent besides a large outdoor skating rink where the boys find much amusement and pleasure in various ice games.

HEALTH

The health of the school has been excellent. There has been only one serious case of sickness, which was pneumonia. This boy made a complete recovery in a short time.

The Institution used to be afflicted quite regularly with typhoid fever. The sanitary conditions have been improved to such an extent that we have not had a single case in the past three years.

Some of the boys we receive have been accustomed to no regular diet, sleep, or work, and as a result are in a weak physical condition. These with substantial food, abundant exercise, frequent bathing, plenty of regular sleep, sanitary beds, and thoroughly ventilated dormitories soon become as healthy and robust as could be desired.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

We have eight hours school each day, five days a week, divided into morning and afternoon sessions. All the boys are required to attend school half a day and work the other half.

The State Course of Study is followed, as prescribed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The work covers all the grammar grades.

We recently moved into a new School Building and now have school all day. This has made a decided improvement in the school work. It has reduced the number in each session to one half of what it formerly was. Consequently, it enables the teachers to get much better results in the school work. Previous to this there was only one three and one-half hours session each day.

LIBRARY

More books have been added to the Library until we now have

about seven hundred volumes. This is conducted on the card system, the same as public libraries. The boys are permitted to draw books once each week and keep them for a period of two weeks. They take advantage of this opportunity and use it quite freely. We are, also, taking twenty periodicals and magazines.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Sunday School lessons are taught and ministers of the different denominations are invited out from Miles City. We also take six different Sunday School Weeklies. A weekly bible class has been conducted here most of the time by the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In this connection some gymnasium work is carried on.

BAND

We now have a class of twenty-five boys receiving instructions on band instruments. While they had a band here several years ago, there are none of the boys here who played at that time and they had to be taught everything about it. So it has been rather slow working up to where they could play. However, they have been gradually improving until they can render some pretty good music and are beginning to see the benefit of their labors. There are twenty-five high-grade, low pitch instruments and we hope, that in the course of another year, that such progress will be made that they will not be surpassed by any juvenile band in the State.

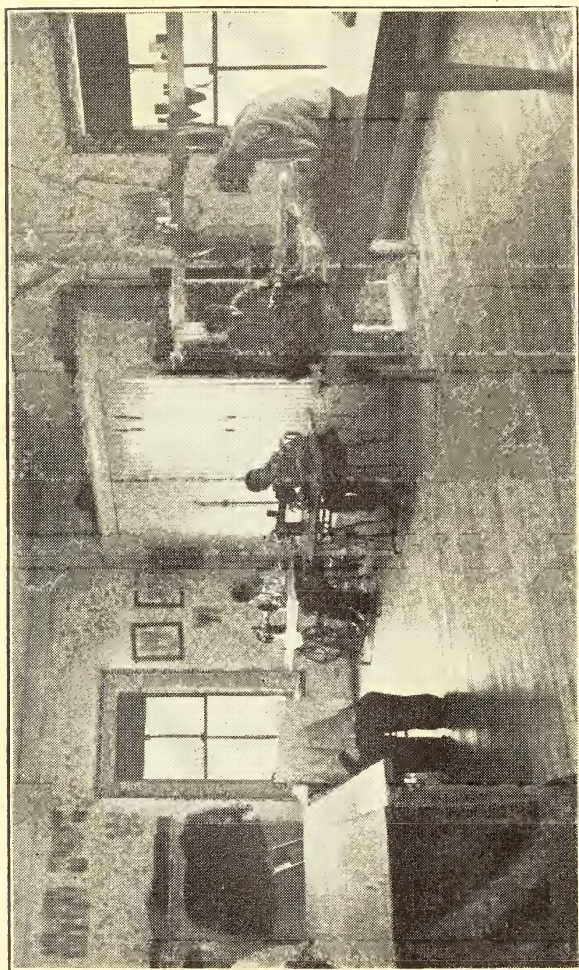
CABINET MAKING AND CARPENTRY DEPARTMENT

One of the principal centers of industry here is the cabinet and carpenter shop. It is well equipped with high grade tools and machinery. The power used is electricity.

Tools and machinery appeal to almost every normal boy. They have made good pieces of furniture and, we believe, the work equal to that found anywhere in shops of like character. There are splendid opportunities here for the boys to learn a trade and the benefit obtained in this department, we believe, will be a big help to them in years to come when they find it necessary to earn their own livelihood.

BLACKSMITHING DEPARTMENT

We also have a well equipped blacksmith shop. This consists



TAILOR SHOP.

of six down-draught Buffalo Forges, a power drill, lathe, and an emery wheel. These forges and machinery are, also, run by electricity.

There has not been much work done in this department but as the Institution increases in population it will enable us to put a regular class of boys in this shop. This is a good trade to learn and there is usually employment for a good blacksmith.

PAINTING AND FINISHING DEPARTMENT

In connection with the cabinet making and carpentry department there is a paint shop. All of the new furniture made in the cabinet shop is stained and finished in here by the boys. We not only do this class of work, but also, have a great deal of painting, varnishing, and bronzing to do throughout the Institution in order to keep it up and in good condition.

There are good opportunities to learn much about the trade in this shop. And the boys get considerable experience along this line which will be a benefit to them in future life.

SHOESHOP DEPARTMENT.

There is a shoe shop here in which are made all the boys' and girls' Sunday shoes, work shoes, house shoes, and slippers. We also do the shoe and harness repairing.

The boys are taught all parts of shoemaking. This is a trade that will give a boy a good start, if when he gets out, he will apply himself to the work. There are very few of the cobblers today who are shoemakers.

Boys have shown some splendid workmanship in this shop and are certainly deriving many benefits from what they learn in this department. Some have learned to take the side leather, cut out the shoes and make them complete without any assistance.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

The tailor shop is a busy place, as all of the clothing, consisting of uniforms, citizens' suits, which are made for the boys when they are paroled, caps, shirts, underwear, night-shirts, waiters' coats, aprons and kitchen-shirts; also the making of sheets, pillow slips, table cloths, and all the repair work is carried on in this department.

It is a privilege for any boy to be able to get into a shop and be taught a trade, as the opportunity is given here. And it is to be

regretted that we sometimes find in some boys the lack of appreciation of these opportunities.

LAUNDRYING

Our laundry is only partially equipped. There is a washer, an extractor, and a metal dry kiln. We hope to add to this from time to time until the required amount of machinery is installed that will enable us to do our work satisfactorily.

WATER SYSTEM AND HEATING PLANT.

The institution is heated by steam which is furnished by two boilers.

The water supply comes from a very deep well. This water is real soft, which makes it ideal for domestic and boiler purposes. We have the Kewanee Air Pressure Water System. There are three outside hydrants and five hundred feet of two-inch fire hose. There are, also, fire extinguishers, standpipes and fire hose in several of the buildings.

BAKING AND CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

The boys do nearly all of the work in the bake shop and culinary department. They learn this work quite readily. It is here that the cooking and baking is done for the two dining rooms, that of the officers and boys.

While all of the boys will not go out from here and follow up this kind of work it is a good thing for everyone to know something about cooking.

FARMING, GARDENING, AND DAIRYING DEPARTMENT.

In connection with our institution there is only one-hundred acres of land. This is inadequate and will be more so as the school grows.

Farming is one of the most important industries there is about a State institution, or any other place for that matter. It is getting to be the universal opinion that the farming of today is not the farming of twenty-five years ago. It is one of the most promising, independent and uncorrupting kinds of business that a man can enter into. We feel that there is more being done for the boy that is taught to like farming, and who will stick to it, than any other

boy who comes to the institution. And we do not fear much as to his future conduct or his ability to earn a livelihood.

We also carry on gardening and aim to raise all the vegetables that can be used by the institution. In the season just closed we have raised a most bountiful crop of both field and garden produce; in fact, in some things, much in excess of what can be consumed.

We also are putting out a few fruit trees each year until there is now a young orchard of about three acres of gooseberries, currants, apples, plums and other fruit. This is showing a thrifty growth and quite a lot of it bore fruit this year.

In connection with our farm we have a dairy of fourteen Holstein cows. This furnishes sufficient quantity of milk for our own consumption.

We also raise enough hogs to supply us with pork. There are one hundred twenty head of hogs and pigs at the present time.

Chickens and turkeys are raised and supply some of the meat for the institution.

We also have twenty-five colonies of bees. These furnish some honey for our own use.

DISCIPLINE.

In order to successfully carry on the government of an institution and get the best results, it is necessary to maintain a certain standard of discipline. Small deeds usually lead to greater ones. Certain small acts of inmates will likewise lead to greater ones. So in order to carry on the most successful and uninterrupted form of government it is necessary to curtail these small offenses.

Human nature is such that children, as well as older people, will abuse privileges too freely given them. Consequently, it becomes necessary to check these improper actions before they have gone too far. There are few people whom discipline would not benefit. The properly reared person is more or less disciplined from the cradle to the grave.

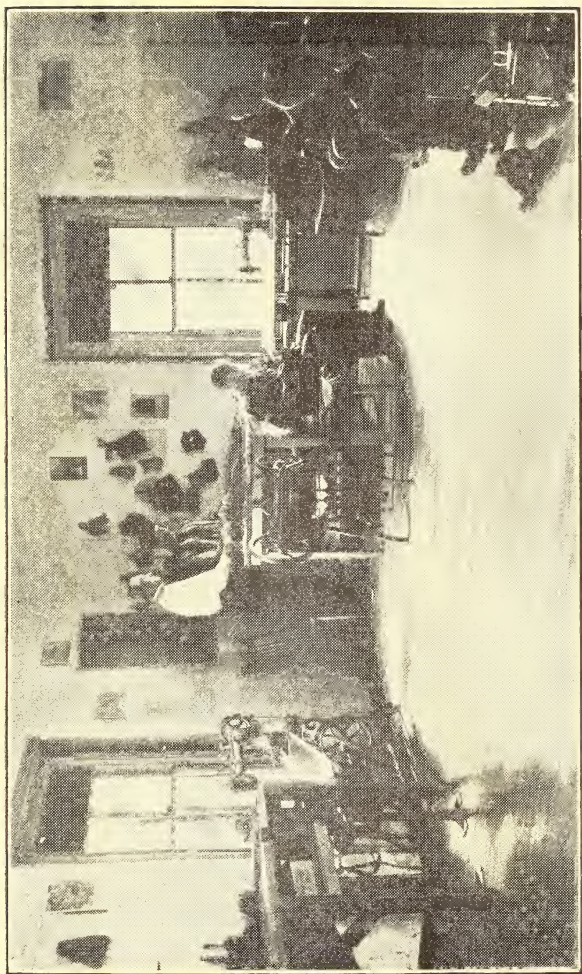
IMPROVEMENTS.

A number of improvements have been made here in the last biennial period.

The old coal shed was torn down and rebuilt of brick. This gives us a storage capacity of about four hundred tons.

A porch has been built on the front of the carpenter shop and about eighteen hundred feet of cement sidewalk has been put in.

New rugs have been placed in some of the rooms and we have also purchased twenty-five new pictures and distributed them through



SHOE SHOP.

the buildings, which tends to make the institution much more home like.

We had a large force of boys scraping and refinishing furniture during some of the winter months.

The old bath room was torn out and a new twelve-shower bath room rebuilt which makes a decided improvement. A new cement floor has been laid where the old bath room stood and is now used as part of the laundry.

A new metal dry kiln was put in the laundry, at a cost of four hundred dollars. The partition between the laundry and boiler room has been sealed up. We also make our own laundry soap at about one-fourth of the cost of the bar soap that was formerly used.

An intercommunicating telephone system has been installed with nine telephones, at a cost of two hundred seven dollars. The switch board has a capacity of twelve phones, thus making it possible to add three more to the present system with very little additional cost.

A ten-inch sewer, twenty-one hundred seventy-five feet long, was put in with an expenditure of only nine hundred ninety-six dollars of an appropriation of four thousand dollars. This connects with the city system. The labor was performed with our own help with the exception of the survey which was made by the city engineer.

The Hospital Building which was constructed in 1908, and which has never been used for that purpose, has been remodelled into a school house of two large, well lighted rooms with store rooms, cap rooms, and lavatories. A cement tunnel for the piping was built to connect with the Administration Building. The school house is heated with steam, equipped with electric lights, and a telephone connected with our intercommunicating system. This has been remodelled at a total cost of nine hundred eighty-nine dollars. All of the work was done with our own help except sixty-eight dollars, which was spent for brick-laying, plastering and calcimining. We expected to purchase new school desks for this building, as the old ones were in very bad condition, but on experimenting with them we found, that by putting in new lumber, scraping the old down and varnishing, we could make them as good as new. This has been accomplished with satisfactory results, thereby saving the purchase of about ninety desks, besides giving the boys a practical lesson in what could be done in renewing the old.

The removal of the school to a separate building has been a long felt need.

Twenty-five oak tables and one hundred oak chairs were made and placed in the old school rooms in the Boys' Building. These rooms are now used as reading or sitting rooms.

Until last February the stock kept on the place was of the common grade cattle. These did not bring satisfactory results, so in January, 1912, we purchased at Northfield (Minnesota) six head of thoroughbred Holstein cows and one bull, also six head of high grade Holsteins, at a total cost of eighteen hundred twenty-four dollars. They are giving excellent satisfaction and we feel much gratified with the purchase.

In October, 1911, we bought a team of work horses, at a cost of four hundred dollars.

The hay scale has been torn out and rebuilt.

A shingle roof machine shed, sixteen by thirty-seven and one-half feet was built beside the ice house. And a shed was built in the cow yard and one in the hog yard. Feed racks have been rebuilt and the hog yard re-arranged and new fences put up. These fences, with two hundred sixty rods of board fence along the front and the side of the school, and all frame buildings have been painted. We also built one hundred fifty rods of galvanized wire fence and about fifty rods of woven wire fence.

The following are some of the principal purchases for farm equipment during the past biennial period, viz:

A plow, clod crusher, cultivator, garden seeder, grain drill, binder, set of harness, cutter, incubator, brooder and a bone cutter.

Heretofore, there were two electric meters. These have been replaced by one which makes it more economical and convenient. The electric wiring of the boiler house, which was very old and dangerous, was replaced by new. The root cellar has been equipped with electric lights. Six large outside lights have been placed on the three main buildings. All of this work was done by the boys at a cost of material only.

A tool room was built in the blacksmith shop and drawers for tools, and inclosed with heavy wire mesh screen.

In order to make the paint room more nearly dust proof, we have plastered it.

Water pipe has been laid under ground for a distance of three hundred feet to supply the hog yards with fresh water.

Twenty-two high grade, low pitch, band instruments have been recently purchased at a cost of nine hundred five dollars, and a competent instructor employed. We believe that this is a splendid improvement to the school and look for gratifying results.

The insurance was all cancelled and rewritten on a general pro rata form, at the rate of \$2.42 for three years, March 1, 1912. This places all of our policies on the same basis, makes it more systematic and much more convenient to handle. The total amount of insurance carried at the present time is ninety-three thousand dollars.

Screens and shades have been placed on the porch of the Administration Building.

One hundred song books were bought for the chapel.

Thirty-nine heavy spring-back magazine and periodical covers were purchased for the library.

There has been one hundred sixty-five dollars' worth of tools purchased for the cabinet making and carpentry department.

For office use we purchased a duplicator, a twelve-section vertical filing cabinet, and a typewriter, at a total cost of one hundred fifty-five dollars.

In May, 1912, we purchased of the E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works, of Detroit (Michigan), a seventy-five foot tubular steel

flagstaff. This has been set up and the National Flag raised with proper ceremony. It is a splendid improvement, and stands before the School as a constant appeal to American patriotism.

NAME OF SCHOOL

At the last session of the Legislature it was expected that the name of this Institution would be changed from that of STATE REFORM SCHOOL to some name that would be more appropriate and which would be less liable to attach a stigma to the names of the children who are sent here. Whether the bill was never introduced or was lost during the Legislators' other strenuous duties we do not know. However, the name remains the same. We respectfully ask that this be done at the next meeting of the Legislature. We would recommend that it be changed from MONTANA STATE REFORM SCHOOL to STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

STATE AGENCY

One of the most neglected branches of our work in connection with the School is the placing in suitable homes of those paroled, and giving them proper supervision after they are so placed. After a boy has been kept away from his old associates and surroundings, and is putting forth some effort to change his ways for the better, he is entitled to be paroled and it is at this critical period that he needs attention.

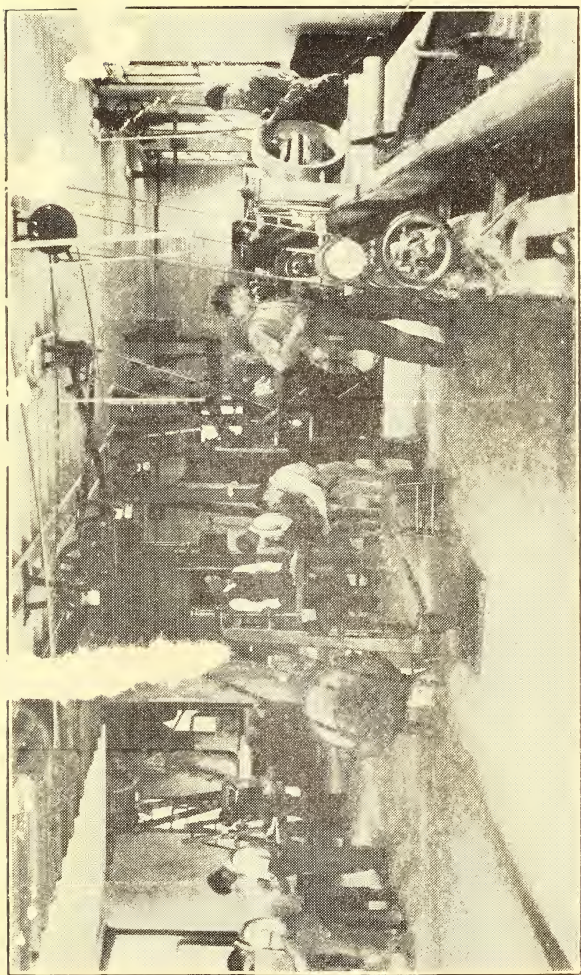
Therefore, we recommend the establishment of an agency department in connection with this Institution so that the work done here can be properly supervised when the children are placed on parole.

REMOVAL OF GIRLS.

During the last four years there have been only seven girls received at this Institution. The average attendance for the past quadrennial period has been but 4.7 girls. And we now have two, not enough to make reasonable use of the large building which they now occupy and too many to permit the occupancy of it by boys.

This building is not suitably located for girls on account of its close proximity to the Boys' Building. It is only one hundred and twenty feet to the Boys' Building, forty feet to the Cabinet and Carpentry Department on the one side and forty-eight feet to the School Building on the other side.

We, therefore, recommend the removal of the girls from this building and the establishment of an Institution elsewhere in the state for them.



WOODWORKING SHOP.

Then the smaller boys could be removed from the larger ones which is a much desired change on account of the bad influence of the older boys over the younger ones when too closely associated. From a moral standpoint this is a most important matter and should be given careful attention.

By placing the small boys in this building a new room will be provided for the increase in population for the next two years.

Public sentiment and the spirit of the time in some of the Eastern States are demanding the separation of the boys and girls in schools of this character. As the conditions are ripe for this change to take place now we most heartily recommend that such action be taken at this time. Which on account of the present conditions can be done without additional cost over and above what it would be to provide for their future here.

If they remain here, they should, at least, be removed to another site outside of our present grounds sufficient distance and buildings provided so as to give them more outdoor liberties than we have been able to give them on account of the closeness to the other buildings.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED

It is hard to judge of the future needs of the Institution under existing conditions. However, we will need an annual appropriation of thirty-five thousand (\$35,000.00) dollars for maintenance and repairs and five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars annually for manual training. We, also, need an appropriation of four thousand (\$4,000.00) dollars for the erection of a sanitary dairy barn and sixteen thousand (\$16,000.00) dollars for the purchase of one hundred sixty acres adjoining farm land.

This will be all the needs, providing that the girls are taken away from here. If not, an appropriation will be necessary to purchase a separate site and to construct new buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. GEORGE,
C. W. BUTLER,
W. E. HOLT,

Executive Board.

SUMMER MENU

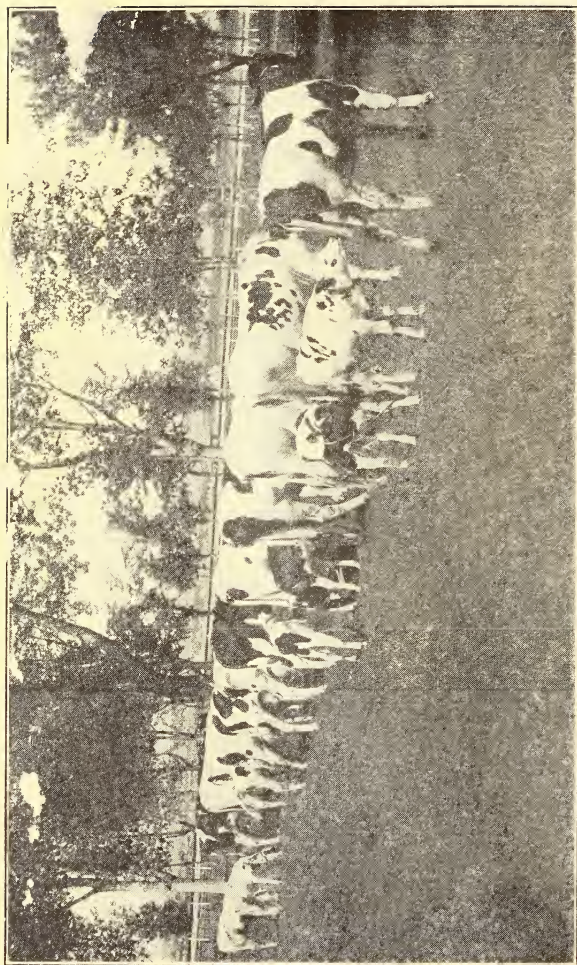
Menu for the Montana State Reform School, for the Week Ending September 17, 1911.

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Monday, -9-11-11.		
Corn meal mash Corn bread Coffee, sugar Milk	Roast pork Potatoes Green Corn Cod fish gravy Bread pudding	Stewed beans Tea, sugar, milk Bread, butter Cinnamon rolls Peach sauce
Tuesday, 9-12-11.		
Oat meal mush Graham gems Bread, butter Coffee, sugar, milk	Roast pork Potatoes, green corn Bread, butter gravy Cottage pudding	Macaroni and cheese Tea, sugar, milk Ginger bread Apple sauce
Wednesday, 9-13-11.		
Corn meal mush Corn bread Bread, butter Coffee, sugar, milk	Potatoes, roast pork Gravy green corn Bread, butter Rice pudding	Baked beans Bread butter Tea, sugar, milk Cinnamon rolls Apple sauce
Thursday, 9-14-11.		
Oat meal mush Coffee, hot cakes Bread, butter Sugar, milk, syrup	Potatoes, roast pork Turnips Bread, gravy Graham pudding	Baked beans Sugar, milk, tea Bread, butter Cookies Apple sauce
Friday, 9-15-11.		
Corn meal mush Toast Coffee, sugar, milk Bread, butter	Potatoes, cabbage Roast veal Bread Watermelon	Green corn Bread, butter, rice Tea, sugar, milk Prune sauce
Saturday, 9-16-11.		
Oat meal mush Biscuits Coffee, sugar, milk Bread, butter	Roast veal, potatoes Gravy, turnips Bread, butter Tapioca pudding	Baked beans Tea, sugar, milk Bread, butter Ginger bread Peach sauce
Sunday, 9-17-11.		
Oat meal mush Coffee, sugar, milk Bread, butter Coffee cake	Roast veal Bread, gravy Green corn Apple pie	Bread, butter Sliced ham Tea, sugar, milk Cake, apple sauce

WINTER MENU

Menu for the Montana State Reform School, for the Week Ending April 21, 1912.

Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
Monday, 4-15-12.		
Corn meal mush Hot cakes, syrup Coffee, sugar, milk	Fried pork Mashed potatoes, gravy Bread soup, crackers Bread pudding	Stewed beans Bread, butter Tea, sugar, milk Cinnamon rolls Apple sauce
Tuesday, 4-16-12.		
Oat meal mush Graham gems Coffee, sugar, milk Bread, butter	Mashed potatoes, gravy Fried pork Sauerkraut Bread Cottage pudding	Macaroni and tomatoes Bread, butter Tea, sugar, milk Cinnamon rolls Prune sauce
Wednesday, 4-17-12.		
Corn meal mush Corn bread, butter Coffee, sugar, milk Bread	Fried pork Bread, gravy Turnips Rice pudding	Stewed beans Tea, sugar, milk Cinnamon rolls Peach sauce
Thursday, 4-18-12.		
Oat meal mush Hot cakes, syrup Bread, butter Coffee, sugar, milk	Fried pork Mashed potatoes Baked beans Graham pudding	Boiled rice Bread, butter Tea, sugar, milk Ginger cake Prune sauce
Friday, 4-19-12.		
Corn meal mush Corn bread, syrup Coffee, sugar, milk Bread, butter	Fried pork Bread, gravy, potatoes Pea soup, crackers Rice pudding	Stewed beans Bread, butter Tea, sugar, milk Cinnamon rolls Prune sauce
Saturday, 4-20-12.		
Oat meal mush Corn bread Coffee, sugar, milk Bread, butter	Fried pork, potatoes Milk gravy, turnips Bread, pickles Tapioca pudding	Stewed beans Tea, sugar, milk Bread, butter Ginger cake Apple sauce
Sunday, 4-21-12.		
Oat meal mush Coffee, sugar, milk Bread, butter, syrup Biscuits	Ham and eggs Bread, gravy Sauerkraut Apple pie	Bread, butter, milk Cold roast pork White cake Peach sauce



A HERD OF THOROUGHBREDS.

**SUMMARY OF INVENTORY TAKEN OF THE MONTANA STATE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL MAY 1, 1912.**

100 acres of land.....	\$ 10 000.00
Girls' building	39 000.00
Value of the contents of the Girls' building.....	448.90
Boys' building	3 000.00
Value of the contents of the Boys' building.....	9,521.42
Boiler house	7,000.00
Value of the contents of the Boiler house.....	5,212.42
Barn	4,500.00
Value of wagons, vehicles, saddles, harnesses, farm machinery, tools, implements, hay, grain and live stock.	6,367.20
Lumber—shed, chicken-coop, ice-house and tool-shed...	1 500.00
Value of the contents of the last above described buildings	1,808.80
Blacksmith shop	1,500.00
Value of the contents of the Blacksmith shop.....	1,335.04
School building (empty at the time this was taken)....	9,000.00
Industrial building	9,500.00
Value of the contents of the Industrial building.....	4,148.07
Store house	700.00
Value of the contents of the Store house.....	1 086.62
Tool-shed, Paint-shed, Wood-shed, etc.....	300.00
Hog house	300.00
Sewer system	3,400.00
Walks, cement	600.00
Fences	1,000.00
Flagstaff	225.00
	<hr/>
	\$155,753.47

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Showing the receipts and expenditures, by the month, from December 1, 1910, to November 1, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

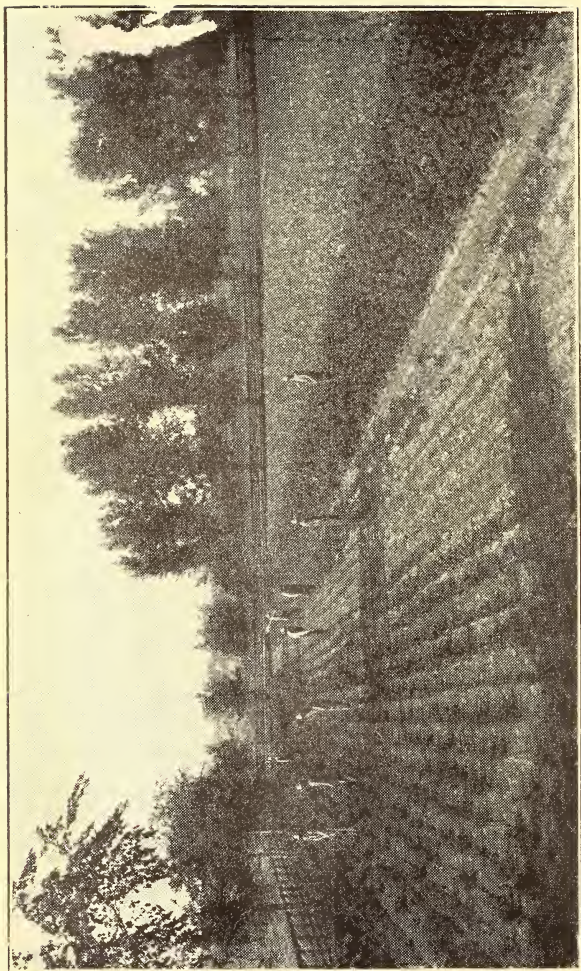
Balance on hand December 1, 1910.....	\$20,012.19
Received from sale of horse feed, Feb. 13, 1911	15.00
Contingency of President H. W. George reverted to State Treasurer Feb. 28, 1911..	100.00
Appropriated March 1, 1911:—	
Maintenance and Repairs.....	30,000.00
Manual Training	5,000.00
Sewer Improvements	4,000.00
Received from—	
Sale of horse feed, May 4, 1911.....	10.00
Sale of hides, May 4, 1911.....	5.35
Sale of horse feed, Aug. 26, 1911.....	15.00
Reward for U. S. Army Deserter, Aug. 26	50.00
Rebate on car to State Fair, Oct. 21, 1911	44.54
Sale of horse feed, Oct. 21, 1911.....	15.00
Premium at State Fair, Oct. 21, 1911..	20.00
Sale of two pigs, Oct. 21, 1911.....	24.00
Sale of hides, Oct. 21, 1911.....	8.95
Appropriated March 1, 1912:—	
Maintenance and Repairs	30,000.00
Manual Training	5,000.00
Received from—	
Sale of lumber, March 31, 1912.....	3.00
Sale of horse feed, Aug. 26, 1912.....	35.00
Sale of hides, Aug. 26, 1912.....	28.50
Sales of two old horses, Aug. 16, 1912..	140.00
Sale of 5,873 lbs. potatoes, Aug. 26, 1912	93.96
Sale of 11 head of cattle, Aug. 26, 1912	400.00
Refund on saxophone, Aug. 26, 1912..	5.50
	\$95,025.99
Carried forward.	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Brought forward \$95,025.99

EXPENDITURES.

December claims, 1910	\$ 3,715.86	
January claims, 1911	3,207.89	
February claims, 1911	2,642.81	
Unexpended balance reverted to State Treasurer, March 1, 1911	10,560.63	
March claims, 1911	2,037.75	
April claims, 1911	2,307.09	
May claims, 1911	2,427.41	
June claims, 1911	1,999.91	
July claims, 1911	2,542.21	
August claims, 1911	2,201.20	
September claims, 1911	1,815.77	
October claims, 1911	5,666.36	
November claims, 1911	3,431.94	
December claims, 1911	2,720.56	
January claims, 1912	4,143.03	
February claims, 1912	3,471.50	
March claims, 1912	3,819.11	
April claims, 1912	4,717.24	
May claims, 1912	2,321.79	
June claims, 1912	2,251.15	
July claims, 1912	2,523.65	
August claims, 1912	2,592.71	
September claims, 1912	3,101.91	
October claims, 1912	2,818.08	
Balance on hand November 1, 1912	15,988.43	
	\$95,025.99	\$95,025.99



AT WORK IN GARDEN.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Showing amount of money expended from December 1, 1910 to November 1, 1912.

Expended from 12-1-10 to 11-1-12..... \$68,576.93

TO

Manual Training	\$ 9,214.57	
General Repairs	3,317.06	
Salaries	18,991.32	
Provisions	12,776.93	
Household Equipment	1,760.58	
Clothing	4,778.00	
Fuel, Water and Light.....	4,814.08	
Hospital and Medical Attendance.....	1,570.90	
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph.....	452.86	
Stationery and Printing	407.97	
Library	63.03	
Instruction and Amusement	693.42	
Traveling Expense	177.20	
Farm Implements and Live Stock.....	3,136.44	
Miscellaneous Expense	3,017.90	
Pursuing Runaways	198.26	
Tools and Machinery	611.54	
Sewer Improvements	996.71	
Extraordinary Improvements	1,568.16	
	\$68,576.93	\$68,576.93

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTS RAISED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Product	Quantity	Estimated Price	Total
Beets, sugar, pounds	132,860	$\frac{1}{4}$ c	\$ 332.15
Beets, half sugar, pounds	33,920	$\frac{1}{4}$ c	84.80
Beets, table, pounds	5,770	2c	115.40
Potatoes, pounds	4,595	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c	68.92
Pumpkins, pounds	15,750	1c	157.50
Squash, pounds	7,190	2c	143.80
Rutabagas, pounds	3,000	2c	60.00
Turnips, pounds	2,550	1c	25.50
Muskmelons, each	2,683	5c	134.15
Watermelons, each	1,302	10c	130.20
Citrons, pounds	3,850	$\frac{1}{2}$ c	19.25
Cabbage, heads	334	15c	50.10
Parsnips, pounds	966	3c	28.98
Carrots, pounds	350	2c	7.00
Tomatoes, pounds	360	5c	18.00
Sweet Corn, bushels	115	\$1.25	143.75
String Beans, quarts	800	10c	80.00
Cucumbers, pounds	2,160	1c	21.60
Onions, pounds	1,400	$2\frac{1}{2}$ c	35.00
Lettuce, bunches	150	5c	7.50
Radishes, bunches	252	5c	12.60
Peas, green (shelled) qts.	400	15c	60.00
Plums, bushels	2	\$2.50	5.00
Fodder, tons	47	\$8.00	376.00
Hay, tons	76	\$15.00	1,140.00
Millet, tons	15	\$10.00	150.00
Pork, dressed, pounds	3,933	12c	471.96
Veal, dressed, pounds	1,197	12c	143.64
Beef, dressed, pounds	2,020	10c	202.00
Eggs, dozens	225	35c	78.75
Milk, gallons	5,474	20c	1,095.00
Total for the year 1911.....			\$5,398.55

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTS RAISED DURING THE YEAR 1912

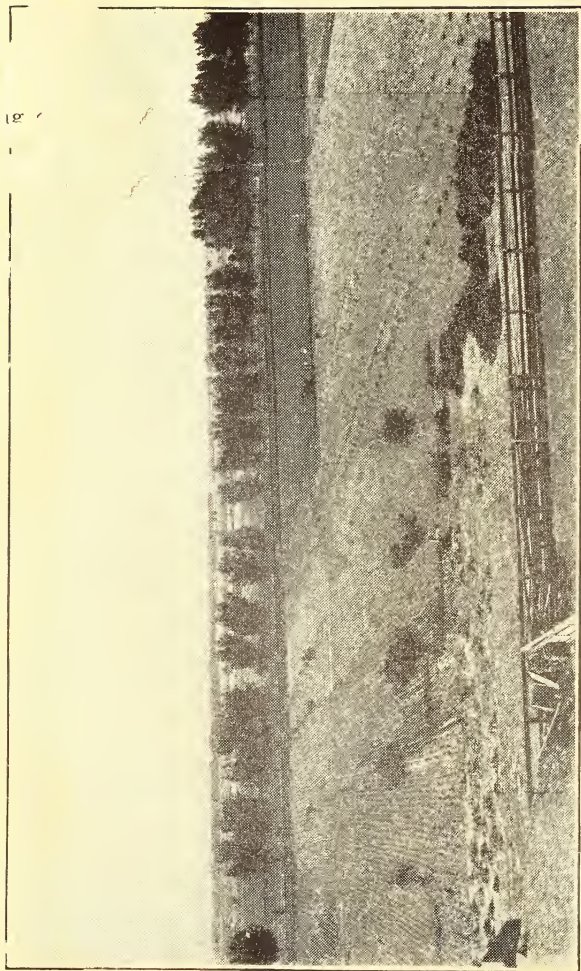
Product	Quantity	Estimated Price	Total
Beets, sugar, pounds	195,075	$\frac{1}{4}$ c	\$ 487.68
Beets, table, pounds	10,030	2c	200.60
Potatoes, pounds	94,654	2-3	631.03
Pumpkins, pounds	19,480	1c	194.80
Squash, pounds	11,050	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c	165.75
Rutabagas, pounds	7,620	1c	76.20
Turnips, pounds	7,420	$\frac{3}{4}$ c	55.65
Muskmelons, each	185	8c	14.80
Watermelons, each	233	15c	34.95
Cabbage, pounds	2,481	2c	49.62
Parsnips, pounds	1,240	3c	37.20
Carrots, pounds	11,950	2c	239.00
Tomatoes, pounds	1,200	5c	60.00
Sweet Corn, bushels	92	\$1.25	115.00
String Beans, quarts	1,568	10c	156.80
Cucumbers, pounds	1,020	1c	10.20
Onions, pounds	7,490	$1\frac{1}{2}$ c	112.35
Lettuce, bunches	328	5c	16.40
Radishes, bunches	1,641	5c	82.05
Peas, green, (shelled) quarts	960	20c	192.00
Plums, bushels	$15\frac{1}{4}$	\$2.00	30.50
Fodder, tons	82	\$7.00	574.00
Hay, tons	73	\$12.00	876.00
Millet, tons	10	\$10.00	100.00
Rhubarb, bunches	266	10c	26.60
Green Onions, bunches	1,650	10c	165.00
Currants, quarts	70	15c	10.50
Gooseberries, quarts	218	$12\frac{1}{2}$ c	27.25
Peppers, dozen	18	25c	4.50
Celery, bunches	923	7c	64.61
Rye, pounds, per cwt.	7,112	90c	64.00
Wheat, pounds, per cwt.	7,080	\$1.15	81.42
Oats, pounds, per cwt.	39,136	\$1.20	769.63
Corn, pounds, per cwt.	2,240	\$1.15	25.76
Beans, Navy, pounds	432	6c	25.92
Eggs, dozens	200	35c	70.00
Milk, gallons	6,000	20c	1,200.00

\$7,047.77

Total for 1911.....\$5,398.55

Total for 1912.....7,047.77

\$12,446.32



FIELD AND GARDEN SCENE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing movement of population for the biennial period ending November 30, 1912:

	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Number in the School Nov. 30, 1910	57	5	62			
Number admitted for the first time since Nov. 30, 1910	87	3	90			
Number returned from parole	2	1	3			
Paroled and not returned..				46	2	48
Released on age limit.....				6	3	9
Remanded to Court.....				3	0	3
Disc ard ^{ard} , expiration of de be ^{be} commitment				2	1	3
Pardoned				1	1	2
Deserter surrendered to federal authorities at Fort Lincoln				1	0	1
Alien, deported				1	0	1
Escaped and not returned..				1	0	1
Population Nov. 30, 1912..				85	2	87
Totals.....	146	9	155	46	9	155

TABLE NO. 2.

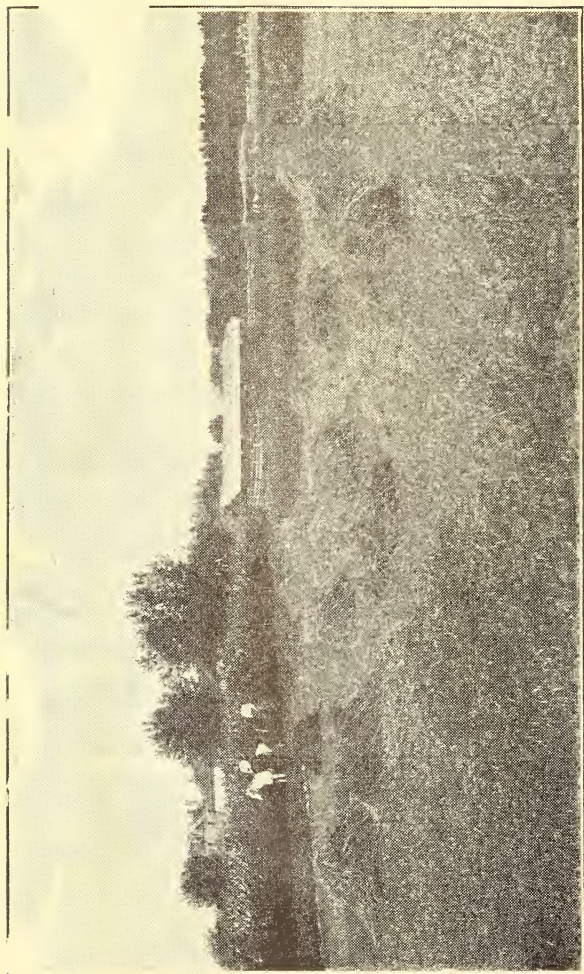
Showing the date of commitment of those received since the opening School.

Crime	Previous to Nov. 30, 1910	Since Nov. 30, 1910	Total
Incorrigibility	341	46	387
Burglary	59	11	70
Grand Larceny	41	3	44
Robbery	2	0	2
Vagrancy	10	0	10
Petty Larceny	26	2	28
Forgery	10	7	17
Theft	1	0	1
Refr	2	0	2
Misconduct	2	0	2
Assault	6	1	7
Larceny	2	2	4
Arson	1	0	1
Misdemeanor	2	1	3
Passing a fictitious check.....	1	0	1
Malicious mischief	2	0	2
Destroying public property.....	1	0	1
Dependancy	1	0	1
Sodomy	1	0	1
Juvenile delinquency	2	3	5
Assault in the first degree.....	0	2	2
Maliciously destroying R. R. property	0	1	1
Incorrigibility and burglary....	0	1	1
Juvenile delinquency and petit larceny	0	1	1
Incorrigibility and vagrancy....	0	8	8
Burglary petit larceny and in- corrigibility	0	1	1
Totals.....	513	90	603

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing ages, when committed, since the opening of the School to the present time.

Age	Previous to Nov. 30, 1910	Since Nov 30, 1910	Total
Six years old.....	1	0	1
Eight years old.....	11	1	12
Nine years old.....	18	1	19
Ten years old.....	14	5	19
Eleven years old.....	29	1	30
Twelve years old.....	35	9	44
Thirteen years old.....	57	9	66
Fourteen years old.....	65	12	77
Fifteen years old.....	77	8	85
Sixteen years old.....	82	26	108
Seventeen years old.....	105	18	123
Eighteen years old.....	10	0	10
Nineteen years old.....	4	0	4
Twenty years old.....	5	0	5
Totals.....	513	90	603



CANE AND MILLET.

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing counties from which those admitted during the past two years came from, viz:

County	Boys	Girls	Total
Cascade	13	1	14
Flathead	10	0	10
Silver Bow	9	1	10
Yellowstone	8	0	8
Deer Lodge	7	0	7
Valley	6	0	6
Lincoln	5	0	5
Ravalli	5	0	5
Beaverhead	3	0	3
Missoula	3	0	3
Teton	3	0	3
Madison	2	0	2
Sanders	2	0	2
Blaine	1	0	1
Chouteau	1	0	1
Custer	1	0	1
Dawson	1	0	1
Hill	1	0	1
Jefferson	1	0	1
Lewis and Clark	1	1	2
Meagher	1	0	1
Musselshell	1	0	1
Park	1	0	1
Sweet Grass	1	0	1
Totals	87	3	90

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing ty of children admitted since November 30, 1910.

Native Born:

Illiana	30	
Illinois	5	
Wisconsin	4	
Canada	3	
Iowa	3	
North Dakota	3	
South Dakota	3	
Pennsylvania	3	
California	2	
District of Columbia	2	
Michigan	2	
Missouri	2	
New York	2	
Utah	2	
Virginia	2	
Wyoming	2	
Colorado	1	
Indiana	1	
Kentucky	1	
Minnesota	1	
Nebraska	1	
Idaho	1	
Montana	1	
Washington	1	
Unknown	3	82

Foreign Born:

Austria	3	
Italy	3	
Australia	1	
Norway	1	8

Total.....90

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing nativity of the parents of those committed duringst
biennium:

Father:

Native born	45
Foreign born	36
Unknown	15

Mother:

Native born	53	
Foreign born	19	
Unknown	18	90

—o—

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the color of those admitted since November 30, 1910.

	Boys	Girls	Total
White	83	1	84
Colored	4	2	6
Totals.	87	3	90

—o—

TABLE NO. 8.

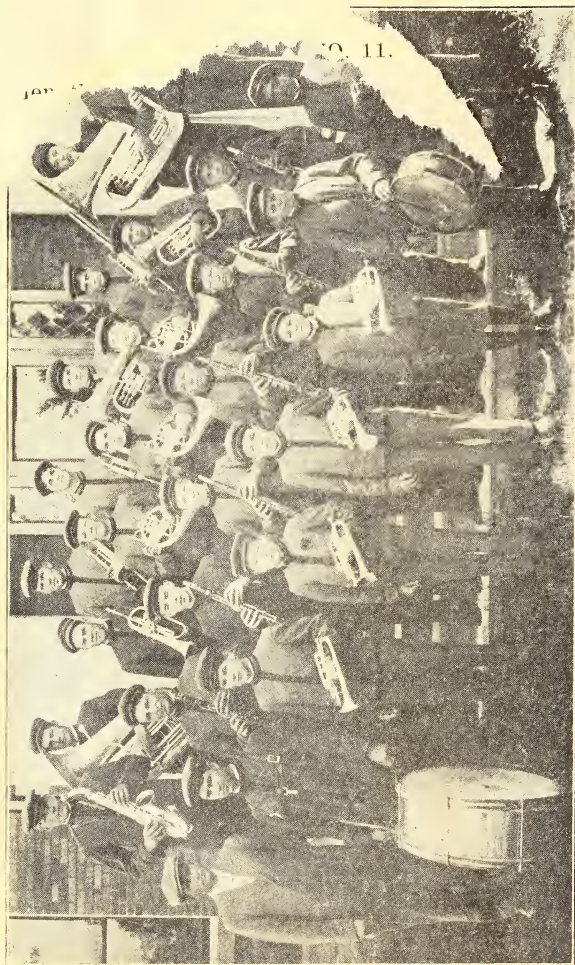
Showing the religion of the parents of the children admitted
the past two years.

Father:

None	30	
Catholic	29	
Unknown	18	
Protestant	13	90

Mother:

Catholic	33	
Protestant	26	
Unknown	17	
None	14	90



THE BAND.

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing parental condition of the years: 70

Father living		
Father dead		
Unknown		
Mother living	7	
Mother dead	17	
Unknown	3	
Father and mother living together.....	45	
Separated or divorced	36	
Unknown	9	90

—————o—————

TABLE NO. 10

Showing the occupation of the father of those admitted during the last two years:

Farmer	15
Laborer	13
Miner	9
Ranchman	6
Bartender	4
Carpenter	2
Cook	2
Painter	2
Smelterman	2
Bricklayer	1
Cowboy	1
Electrician	1
Fruit Packer	1
Gardener	1
Gypsy	1
Hotel Keeper	1
Minister	1
Moulder	1
Saloon Keeper	1
Shoe Cobbler	1
Stationer	1
Waiter	1
Unknown	22
Total.....	90

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing length of time that the children paroled during the last two years remained in the School:

One year	1
One year and one month	3
One year and two month	3
One year and three months	4
One year and four months	3
One year and five months	2
One year and six months	7
One year and seven months	2
One year and eight months	2
One year and ten months	1
One year and eleven months	2
Two years	1
Two years and four months	1
Two years and six months	2
Two years and nine months	1
Two years and ten months	3
Three years and two months	3
Three years and four months	1
Four years and two months	1
Four years and six months	1
Five years and two months	1
Five years and three months	1
Six years and six months	1
Six years and ten months	1
Total	48

Average length of time of those paroled, two years, three months and six days.

Correct Attest:

E. B. WINTER, Secretary.



JOURNAL PUB. CO.



MILES CITY, MONT.